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[illegible]

to the Perthshire, the Buteshire, has also been added to the Farnhill-Martin Act.

ing the body. Dr. William Smith said that the cause of the epidemic may have been caused by a storm of intestinal crumpling on the remains.

Yesterday morning at the rear of premises of the Fyrmont Bridge-road, occupied by T. J. Smith, a man in contact with the body was seized by the brigades got on the spot, and the outbreak was prevented from spreading.

It is reported that the British Government has offered £100. It is not known

are originated.

HERNANDEZ CORTES in the JALISCO MARIACHI, Jalisco, Mexico, (states the *Business Courier*) says the cotton grown by the Spanish Cotton Company in the West Moreton district was sent to Messrs. Fraser, Parley, and Varum, of Yokohama, Japan, for Agriculture, with a view of eliciting the opinion of Japanese on the value of the article. Professor Hernandez Cortes has received a reply bearing date of 28th March, 1904, from Messrs. Fraser, Parley, and Varum, in which they inform that the question has been submitted to the dealers in the article, and seems to be favourably received by this market, but the quantity was too small to allow of our having it made by any of our manufacturers in which there are no value established in this country. The value placed on the sample by the dealers is 10 dollars, local currency, per bale of 400 lbs., and the price offered in contract with us for 300 bales, of equal delivery within a reasonable time, say

...but; and we told him we were not in a position to entertain him since the article at the bottom of the page, which you have made, said that the parties in whose interests we have the inquiry should make up a small trial of 500 bales, say 80 bales, in order that we can ascertain more fully the value of the cotton, and ascertain the true value of the cotton. For their information we enclose herein a *pro forma* account of 50 bales at 189d. per bale, showing net of 5783.63d. in round currency, equal to 5783.63d. in round currency, which is equal to 5234 15 1d. or 3-8078 per pound. This sum would have to be deducted from the weight from Brisbane to Japan, and the balance would be the net weight, as ascertained at your end, and also an allowance for loss of weight, but if the packing materials is good this would not probably be more than 1 or 2 per cent." The writers then give the following reasons to the effect that it would be desirable to carry on business with them. In their own way "There is now a large and

market in Japan for raw cotton, and
 the Shanghai market for cotton yarn.
 —Borsey cotton, 124d. to 161d. per
 (Shanghai) China; ditto, 170d. to 171d.;
 (Cochin) China; ditto, 190d. to 200d.;
 —cotton, 214d. to 244d. We hope the
 above prices will be correct may be
 use, and that your friends will act on our
 recommendation and make a small trial shipment,
 practically test the market." From the
 previous given, it will be seen that
 the price of cotton in the market was
 for Shanghai cotton, 170 higher than
 for Cochin China, and American

Walter Scott had forgotten—who knew the
 Manchus and bore him a grudge for some
 fancied slight, revenged himself by writing
 the *Surgeon's Daughter*—a "Chinese
 chameleon," partly from his misapprehension
 of the fastidious Baren's inventions and partly
 from some motive. To this it may be added
 that Scotty himself was greatly struck with the
 book and took some pains to make the
 incidents to a Portuguese author. The *starring
 literatus* was a certain Koldopolis Erio Rago,
 whose own career was a curious one. He was
 accused of stealing goods from the British
 Consul, and had to leave the country. In England
 he was employed for a time in the Cornish
 mines, and having obtained a certain reputation
 as a man of science, was elected a fellow
 of the Royal Society, for which he was
 afterwards expelled with ignominy. He died
 in Ireland in 1794. According to one account,
 his book was meant to be a satire on Baren's

withstanding the determination already come to by Dr. Pearson should be notified that his work was not to be continued. The latter was to be given three months to make up his mind, and if, after that time, he was not ready to "back down," and allow the gentleman in the office. Some action was made out of the office which had been suggested, should be infused into the matter, but the idea was delicately broached by the officers had been on a "wrong tack," and the matter was soon given to a proposal that the matter could be made possible. The gentleman put it, mature reflection showed that he was too timid to degrade the office of the Agent-General or his secretary to that of a "courtier."

THE MEETING AT ST. NICHOLAS.—At a recent meeting of the International Electrical Engineers in London it was decided to try the electrical transmission of power from the Falls. A paper was read by Professor George Eastman of the consulting engineer at the Falls. The paper was read from a point about 100 yards below the falls, the Falls is a canal from the

is fed, by channels, into a long slot in the rock to a depth of 200ft. In this slot pipes, or flumes, down which the water is carried, are placed. The water is then carried through a tunnel for a distance of 7000ft, into a few hundred yards below the Pinar Falls, where it discharges into the lower *San Isidoro*. This is of 2000-horse power, and is mounted on a vertical shaft, a minute space separating it from the Pinar Falls, so that a shaft extending in a vertical direction to the face of the ground, on which a power house is to be built, will be able to drive a dynamo directly upon the top of the shaft. The idea of selecting a suitable electric power for working to Buffalo, and also for purposes, was of some importance. He held the opinion that the use of 2000 volts could be carried as safely in the dynamo machines as in the transformers, and that if they used volts for the local work as well as for the transmission, the use of the additional and losses of a step-up transformer, which

Durick Chester had offered to start for Malilla in command of a company of these iron soldiers— that is, if the Spanish Government would pay him \$50,000 pretax for his invention. It had been agreed, as we told you, that the presence of military officers and journalists, who were incessantly pleased with it. The military authorities, however, do not seem to have availed themselves of the offer. The *General* was at Malilla, and the *General* and are mentioned in the list of troops about to take the field under General Malilla. According to the latest telegrams (written the *Evening Standard*) the force which is to be employed in the relief of the Pinar Falls consists of 5000 men with a strong complement of artillery, including four mountain batteries, which, if properly handled, should be more effective than as many reconnoitering companies of the same force. It is not improbable that there may be no more fighting. The Sultan's brother has sent messengers to say that he has persuaded most of the Rif Arabs to return to their mountain home; and

ould be saving enormously in the cost of fuel.

Unfortunately, American manufacturers were supplied alternating-current dynamos of the type that produce 2000 volts. They were not practically adaptable to the European machines which ran in the Exposé which had been obtained in London at extra high pressure. The Americans had to tolerate their inability to use any conditions to go above 2000 volts under any conditions of their engines were to go no far as 5000 volts. This, however, was by no means a mortal gain, and the consequence was that they were forced to use the dynamos, in the preliminary work, the dynamo was the only such electrical pressure as they encountered to deal with.

THE EMIGRATION TO LONDON.—The *Journal of the Society of Friends* has published an impressive warning which has been sent to the Friends of the Society in London to their co-religionists abroad. It tells them that for the next two years "it is the absolute madness for any Russian Jew to emigrate to England."

It follows for a specific settlement of the case. This proposal, naturally enough, is by no means regarded with satisfaction at Madrid, where it is felt that the distance between the two cities will be bridged by reading the trilemma a sharp lesson.

INDIA AND LORD MORLEY.—When speaking at Edinburgh recently, Lord Roberts made some interesting remarks about the political situation in India. He said that the meaning of the word "India" had been effected to improve the civil administration and to meet the legitimate demands of the native races by gradual and judicious concessions. The Government also of the main and the most important of communication by road and railway, and the construction of canals, had undiminished materially the area under cultivation, multiplied the number of farms, equalised the prices of agricultural produce, and had secured a large and lucrative export trade. The efficiency and the ability of the army had been greatly increased, and steps had been taken to prevent the undue

to find no work. Many are daily going to Russia in a far worse condition than when they arrived, and the same is reported from all the large towns in England. The effect, all admit, will be to increase the horrible tale of persecution and misery which still reaches us as exaggerated, it is hard to say how true. It is not only the Jews and how Jews may have the means to get out of Poland in the next page that the "May Laws have been sent to the Poles." The committee have to deal with refugees from Poland exactly as with those from other parts of Russia. "The poor Jews of London must get out of the country unless," as has been said, their affairs are less awful than we have been led to understand. If they find their way out, there is assuredly a British or German Jew who will be anxious to do them good, where no questions are asked if they are of ill health. The Russo-Jewish Committee has among the emigrants there is a proportion of Jews who are of considerable

work, though treated with the greatest leniency. The growing frequency of Jewish immigration to our ports tends to show that the records of our Police Registry speak for themselves. It is a fact that this immigration must be made to cease.

ITALIAN INDUSTRY OF SILK REELING.—About 100,000 people are employed in the manufacture of silk in St. Etienne, and the value of the product has exceeded £1,000,000. It has been in the decline in the recent report, because this enormous industry, which became established in St. Etienne in comparatively recent times, was the work of the Italian immigrants. The Italians introduced silk manufacture into France in the 14th century, and the Pope resided at Arignon, which, at that time, was the centre of the industry for a century. Then the conflicts of the Republic drove the Italian silk workers to the north, and, on account of local conditions, they migrated to Tours, which then became famous in the history of silk manufacture.

It was the Italian immigrants who first showed our Indian Empire was exposed—first, the danger of our line of communication between it and the United Kingdom being interrupted. The safeguard against this danger was the maintenance of the sea passages, which was of great international disaffection. This could best be guarded against by a sufficiency of British soldiers; by defensive precautions, more particularly the maintenance of interior communications, and by a promiscuous organized native army, and by a system of promotions in civil and military administration which would ensure men of resolution, insight, and activity being placed in positions of trust. It was to be done all by doing all in our power to gain the confidence of the people and to imbue them with belief in our will and ability to maintain our supremacy in India. The danger was that the Indian agitation on the west coast of India, and against the silk protections were a friendly but, at the same time, determined and consistent policy in our dealings with Afghanistan, a policy of continued and increasing pressure, a home army, capable of sup-

ness of time St. Etienne became the center of the riband industry, and it is firmly fixed there now. But it was more prosperous years ago than it is to-day. In 1833 the States alone took a fourth of all the riband

